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KENT COUNTY COUNCIL



Annual Report

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

For the Year 1947

A. ELLIOTT, M.D., D.P.H.

County Medical Officer of Health

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CONTENTS

<i>Prefatory Letter</i>	3
<i>Members of Public Health Committee, 1948</i>	6
VITAL STATISTICS	7
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES	9
NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	10
PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS	11
MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE... ..	12
Care of Illegitimate Children	13
Care of Premature Infants	14
Home Helps	14
Day Nurseries	14
Residential Nurseries	15
Dental Treatment	16
Infantile Mortality	17
Maternal Mortality	17
Puerperal Infection, etc.	18
Midwifery Service	18
TUBERCULOSIS SERVICES	20
ORTHOPAEDIC SERVICE	25
COUNTY PATHOLOGICAL LABORATORIES	26
HOSPITAL SERVICES	28
AMBULANCE SERVICE	30
VENEREAL DISEASES	31
VARIOUS STATISTICAL TABLES	33

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNTY HALL, MAIDSTONE

26th October, 1948.

To the Chairman and Members of the Kent County Council.

In submitting my report on the public health and sanitary conditions in the administrative County of Kent for the year 1947, my first comment is on certain vital statistics.

The birthrate of 21.6 is the highest that has been recorded in the County for 26 years, being slightly higher than the figure for 1946, which was 21.2. The infantile mortality rate of 35, which is the number of deaths among children under one year old in respect of each 1,000 live births, compares with the figure of 33 for the year 1946 but it will be seen from the table given that the figure of 35 represents a very material improvement upon the rates that prevailed during the preceding years. While the general birthrate in the County was the highest for many years, the percentage, 5.03%, of those births which were illegitimate shows a reduction towards the level that prevailed in pre-war years and is the lowest rate since 1940.

In reviewing the other figures set out in the Report, reference should be made to the further slight fall in the death rate from Cancer, which now stands at the lowest figure since 1940, with the comment that no optimistic deduction should be made until the figures for future years are available.

A review of the statistics set out in detail in the body of the report, shows that the health of the community is being well maintained and that, in spite of the social and economic difficulties that still remain to be solved, there is no doubt that the increased use of all the measures of preventive and curative medicine now available play an important part in the advance of the people towards a higher standard of health. At a later stage I refer to the main factors that govern this advance, since it is essential to remember that the health services are dependent for their proper utilisation and effect upon other factors.

In my report for the year 1946, I referred to the action of the Public Health Committee in commencing the scheme for the appointment of a number of whole-time senior medical officers of consultant rank who, in addition to being in charge of hospital departments or units, also have supervisory and advisory duties in connection with the non-hospital services. During the year, all the officers appointed for these services took up duty and a considerable expansion and reorganisation was commenced in many directions. Probably the best illustration of the results that can be achieved between administrator and clinician working in partnership to carry out the general policy determined by the Council, can be shown by the reorganisation and expansion of orthopaedic services. This service, which is provided partly by the use of hospital out-patient clinics and partly by the use of clinics housed in separate buildings, is for the care of orthopaedic and crippling defects in children up to the age of 16 and for any person who is suffering from similar conditions arising from surgical tuberculosis. It had long been realised that the orthopaedic service needed to be expanded to meet the needs of the community but the difficulties of recruitment of medical officers and physiotherapists only permitted the scheme to be brought fully into operation during 1947. In illustration of the progress which has been made, it can be pointed out that in 1946 there was a total of 9,058 attendances at the 11 orthopaedic clinics provided by the Council. At the end of 1947 there were 22 clinics provided and the total of attendances was 36,000 of whom 88% were children of school age.

A similar situation arose in regard to other specialist services provided by the Council in one or other of its capacities, and progress was rapid even although serious difficulties were encountered in obtaining suitable accommodation and recruiting the necessary staff.

At the end of the year Defence Regulation 33B ceased to operate and thus ended an essay in the field of compulsion in dealing with venereal disease. Much has been written and spoken on the use of some measure of compulsion in the control of venereal disease in peace-time. It will be appreciated that this Regulation did, to some extent, infringe the liberty of the subject and the question that has to be answered is whether the powers of compulsion involved were justified by the results. Over the period that the Regulation operated, legal action to enforce compulsory treatment was necessary only in three instances. While there must be a very great doubt that such a procedure could ever be justified in peace-time, I think it nevertheless true to say that during war-time this power of compulsion did, in the circumstances that prevailed, make a small but significant contribution to the welfare of the community.

During the year a great deal of work was done upon the preparation of proposals for submission to the Minister of Health, giving the arrangements that the Council would set up for carrying out the duties which would fall to it under the National Health Service Act, 1946, and which came into operation on July 5th, 1948.

At the end of the year, it was clear that the effect of the Act would be to remove from the Health Department approximately half its existing responsibilities, which would pass to the Regional Hospital Board, but considerable additional responsibilities fall to be discharged under the Act and also under certain parts of the National Assistance Act. As I have pointed out in previous reports, the effect of the National Health Service Act will be to change the character of the work which is undertaken by the Health Department and, while relieving it of a considerable measure of responsibility for services in connection with curative medicine, would increase the responsibilities in the practice of preventive medicine. A detailed review of the changes which came about as a result of the operation of the Act will be given in my Annual Report for 1948. It is, however, appropriate here to refer to the fact that County and County Borough Councils are again entrusted with new pioneer activities in welfare services for certain groups of the population and for the prevention of illness, care and after-care of persons suffering from illness or who are mentally defective. Since 1930 the major local authorities have been concerned with the creation of organised hospital services, and their responsibilities now pass to the Regional Hospital Boards. In the case of Kent, the stage had been reached where all the Council's general hospitals, sanatoria, convalescent homes, with the majority of the accommodation for the chronic sick, had been organised as a Public Health Service closely associated with the activities of the Public Health Committee in the non-hospital services.

At the end of the year the pattern of the future Health Services in the County was clear and the magnitude of the changes to be effected by the legislative revolution to come into force in the following July, could be studied in greater detail. While it is true that the effect of these changes cannot be forecast with any degree of exactitude, certain considerations do arise that deserve careful and sober reflection. Organised health services of themselves will not create healthy conditions of life as, without an adequate food supply, health cannot be maintained. In this context health services should be regarded as including the curative and preventive branches as well as those parts dealing with environmental services such as housing and water supplies. The work of Sir John Boyd Orr showed that in the pre-war years approximately one third of the population was not receiving enough food and the improvement in the vital statistics for the community, to which I have directed attention in this and previous reports, shows that the change in social and economic circumstances over the past few years has raised the food consumption of this third to a higher level although by the rationing system the amounts available for other sections of the population has been reduced in relation to the pre-war level. It is, therefore, the case that three main factors are essential to healthy living. The first is an adequate food supply, the second is a health service on the lines defined above, that is comprehensive and available to all, while the third is an educational system that can, as part of its wide responsibilities, inculcate in all the value and proper use of the other two factors. Food can be obtained in two ways, either by direct production or by importation from abroad in exchange for exported industrial products. The need for manpower in these forms of production is inescapable, but a serious problem arises in the meeting of these needs and also the demands for workers in the wider fields of health and educational services projected in the new legislation. In the health field a typical illustration of this dilemma is that revealed in the nursing service. More women are entering the nursing profession than ever before yet the call for nurses increases at an even faster rate, with a result that the shortage is now put at 40,000. The fields of primary production on which all else depends cannot, it is assumed, be deprived of workers and recruits to meet this shortage of nurses or, for that matter, the shortages in other groups of social workers such as physiotherapists and mental health workers. The Council's proposals for carrying out its duties under the National Health Service Act alone require a minimum of 300 health visitors as contrasted with the number of 210 employed prior to the Act coming into force.

Health Visitors are trained nurses and can only be recruited from hospitals, where the shortage of nurses is only too well known. The immediate issue that arises is how far it is possible to allocate appropriate proportions of labour to production on one hand and to the social services on the other and, of the proportion allocated to the latter, to decide in the health services how the division could be effected between the curative and preventive services. On a matter of national policy of this nature, the administrator of health services can only suggest the answer to the second part of this question when the first has been settled by higher authority.

The administrative burdens that fall to be discharged by the Health Department are extremely wide with no signs of diminution and the constant support and consideration which is shown by Members of the Council to the staff is greatly appreciated. To all members of the staff, whether they are engaged upon administrative or upon clinical duties, I wish to express my thanks for their loyalty and, in this connection, I particularly mention my deputy, Dr. G. F. Bramley.

A. ELLIOTT,

County Medical Officer.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Committee reports to the County Council on all matters concerning the Public Health. Its constitution as at 4th July, 1948, was as follows :—

ALLISON-BEER, G.	MORGAN, The Rev. S. J. W., O.B.E.
BARLAS, MRS. E. G. M.	(Vice-Chairman of the Committee).
BARNETT, R. C. S.	NEWMAN, W.
BAX, MRS. H. M.	PACKHAM, S.
BROOK, DR. C. W.	PAGE, H.
BURROWS, MISS M. M. C., B.E.M.	PARRY, W. L.
DAY, DR. MARJORIE	PRESTEDGE, T. H.
GIFFARD, CAPT. H. G., R.N.	PYM, MAJOR C. E., C.B.E. (Vice-
HARDY, SIR EDWARD (Chairman	Chairman of the County Council).
of the County Council).	RENDEL, COL. R. M., O.B.E.
HEILBRON, LT-COL. E. J., O.B.E.	RULE, R. W.
HETHERINGTON, MRS. M. M.	RULE, W. N.
IGGLESDEN, SIR CHARLES	SKINNER, J. E.
JENNINGS, R. J.	SMITH, LT-COL. C. A. Johnstone,
KIRBY, MAJOR M. T., D.S.O.	(Chairman of the Committee).
LAMPARD, A. S.	SPENCER, E. R.
MILLS, E. V. (Chairman of the	WELLS, P. L., M.P.
Finance Committee).	

CLERK OF THE COUNTY COUNCIL AND CLERK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE
AND ITS SUB-COMMITTEES :—W. L. PLATTS.

ANNUAL REPORT

Vital Statistics.

POPULATION.—The population of the Administrative County at the middle of 1947 was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 1,433,210 : and the distribution of this population, in each sanitary district of the county, is shown in Table 3. It will be seen that 1,136,020 were resident in the urban areas, and 297,190 in rural districts.

The density of population, for the county as a whole, was 1·48 persons per acre—5·96 per acre in the towns, and 0·39 per acre in the combined rural districts. There are, of course, marked differences in the densities of individual districts, the figures ranging from 31·8 per acre in *Penge Urban* to 0·2 per acre in *Lydd Borough*, among the towns, and from 1·05 per acre in *Dartford Rural* to 0·13 per acre in *Romney Marsh Rural*.

It is of interest to compare the proportions of population, as between urban and rural areas, with those obtaining forty years ago, when the County Health Department came into being. In 1908, the allocation of population was approximately, 2·44 in urban areas to one in rural: in 1947 this figure had risen to 3·83.

BIRTHS.—The births of living children, registered during 1947, totalled 30,928, which is an increase of 1,735 on the previous year's total. The male births numbered 15,809, the female births 15,119.

Excess of births over deaths was 13,691—7,128 males and 6,563 females.

The birth-rates for the year were 21·7 in urban districts, 21·5 in rural districts, and 21·6 for the county as a whole. In each case, the rate has increased as compared with the figure for the previous year. The county rate is the highest recorded since 1920.

The following figures may be quoted for comparative purposes :—England and Wales, 20·5 ; 126 great towns, 23·3 ; 148 smaller towns, 22·2 ; London, 22·7.

The figures for Kent for the past ten years are as follows :—

Year.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Urban Districts ...	15·1	15·2	15·4	15·3	17·9	18·6	20·3	18·5	21·4	21·7
Rural Districts ...	14·4	14·6	13·7	14·6	17·0	17·4	19·2	17·1	20·6	21·5
Whole County ...	15·0	15·1	15·0	15·1	17·7	18·3	20·1	18·2	21·2	21·6
Percentage Illegitimate	4·15	3·86	3·90	5·41	5·50	6·06	6·88	8·28	6·20	5·03
England and Wales ...	15·1	15·0	14·6	14·2	15·8	16·5	17·6	16·1	19·1	20·5

STILL-BIRTHS.—The still-births recorded in the county during the year totalled 730, compared with an average of 624 during the preceding ten years.

The rate of still-births in the county, per thousand of the population, was 0·51, which may be compared with the rates for England and Wales (0·50), the 126 great towns (0·62), and the 148 smaller towns (0·54). In the combined urban areas of Kent it was 0·53, and in the rural areas 0·46.

The number of still-births in each sanitary district in the county is shown in the Tables 4 and 5 at the end of this report.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—(Rate of deaths among children under twelve months of age, per thousand live births).

The following figures show the records for the administrative county, and for England and Wales, during the past ten years, and show also the comparison of the rates among legitimate and illegitimate infants :—

Year.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Urban Districts ...	43	36	43	43	42	41	47	38	34	34
Rural Districts ...	46	43	47	42	43	37	42	30	32	38
Whole County ...	43	37	44	43	42	40	46	37	33	35
England and Wales ...	53	50	55	59	49	49	46	46	43	41
Legitimate (Kent) ...	43	36	43	43	41	39	44	35	33	35
Illegitimate (Kent) ...	62	77	61	51	71	60	74	58	38	48

The rates in the different sanitary districts will be found in Tables 4 and 5 at the end of this report ; and Table 10 shows the causes of death in children under one year of age. From the latter table it will be seen that chief among such causes were congenital malformations, birth injury and infantile diseases (349 deaths), prematurity (266), diarrhoea (124) and pneumonia (162).

In the urban districts the rates ranged between 7 in *Sevenoaks Urban* and 70 in *New Romney Borough* ; and in the rural districts between 16 in *Tenterden Rural* and 52 in *West Ashford Rural* and *Strood Rural*.

DEATHS.—The net number of deaths registered in the county during 1947 was 17,237—an increase of 1,043 on the total for the previous year. Male deaths numbered 8,681, female deaths 8,556.

The crude death-rates were 12·0 for the urban areas, 12·4 for the rural districts, and 12·1 for the whole county.

The following tabulation shows the rates recorded in Kent over a period of ten years, and the rates for England and Wales are added for comparative purposes :—

Year.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Urban Districts ...	10·6	11·3	13·8	13·8	12·7	13·0	13·5	12·5	11·7	12·0
Rural Districts...	11·4	11·5	12·3	12·8	12·5	12·6	13·2	12·1	12·1	12·4
Whole County ...	10·8	11·3	13·5	13·6	12·7	12·9	13·4	12·4	11·8	12·1
England and Wales ...	11·6	12·1	14·3	12·9	11·6	12·1	11·6	11·4	11·5	12·0

The number of deaths in each sanitary district, and the deaths in age-groups, are shown in the tables at the end of this report. The principal causes of death were heart disease (5,085 deaths) and cancer (2,674).

ZYMOTIC MORTALITY.—The following tabulation shows the prevalence of, and the mortality from, the seven chief zymotic diseases, in Kent during 1947. For purposes of comparison, the mortality recorded in the whole of England and Wales during the year, is added to the table :—

DISEASE.	Number of Cases.	Number of Deaths.	Rates of Deaths.		Death-rate in England and Wales in 1947 per 1,000 persons living.
			Per 100 persons attacked.	Per 1,000 persons living	
Small-pox ...	None	None	—	—	0·00
Scarlet Fever ...	1564	2	0·128	0·002	0·00
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup ...	117	11	9·402	0·008	0·01
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	12	None	—	—	0·00
Measles ...	10738	17	0·159	0·012	0·01
Whooping-cough ...	3909	26	0·666	0·019	0·02
Diarrhoea, including Enteritis (under 2 yrs.)	<i>Not notifiable</i>	128	?	4·139	5·8*
Totals ...	—	184	—	0·129	—

*The figures relating to diarrhoea have reference to children dying under two years of age, per thousand births.

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The number of notifications of infectious diseases in each of the sanitary districts in Kent is shown in Tables 6 and 7 at the end of this report.

The following is a summary of the death-rates, and the numbers of notifications of small-pox, scarlet fever, diphtheria and enteric fever during the past ten years, and the death rates from measles and whooping cough during the same period :—

Year.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947	
										Kent.	England and Wales
Small-pox cases	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	
Death-rate ...	0.002	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	<i>nil.</i>	0.00
Scarlet Fever Cases ...	2,913	2,721	1,293	1,214	2,431	4,151	2,367	1,793	1,452	1,564	
Death-rate ...	0.008	0.005	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.00
Diphtheria Cases ...	1,361	951	527	517	444	379	297	265	180	117	
Death-rate ...	0.042	0.017	0.026	0.023	0.019	0.023	0.021	0.018	0.008	0.008	0.01
Enteric Fever Cases ...	54	47	48	107	18	38	17	30	18	12	
Death-rate ...	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.001	<i>nil.</i>	0.00
Measles Cases ...	<i>Not notifiable</i>		2972	17094	9354	11675	6,307	13,023	7,843	10,738	
Death-rate ...	0.032	0.001	0.003	0.019	0.003	0.016	0.007	0.010	0.004	0.012	0.01
Whooping Cough Cases ...	<i>Not notifiable</i>		380	5148	2917	1801	3,223	1,978	2,066	3,909	
Death-rate ...	0.008	0.026	0.007	0.054	0.025	0.019	0.020	0.014	0.011	0.019	0.02

SMALL-POX.—There were no notifications of this disease during the year. The above tabulation shows the fortunate record of the county during the past ten years.

SCARLET FEVER.—There was a slight increase in the number of notifications (1,564 as against 1,452 in the previous year) but the incidence-rate (1.10 per thousand of the population) is a satisfactorily low figure. There were two deaths from the disease. Only four “return” cases were recorded.

DIPHTHERIA.—The number of notifications was the lowest figure on record, and it is permissible to draw attention once more to the comparison between the present-day low incidence 117 cases (0.082 per thousand of the population or less than one in every 10,000 persons) with the common totals of about 2,000 cases a year, only a few years ago. The eleven deaths represent a death-rate of only 0.008 per thousand, the same as in the previous year. Not a single instance of a “return” case was reported.

Immunisation schemes continue in every district in the county, with satisfactory progress being made. The proportion of children immunised reaches a figure of 90% or more in some districts, and figures between 60% and 90% are recorded by a majority of the county areas.

ENTERIC FEVER.—There was again a reduction in the notifications of this disease, from eighteen cases in 1946 to twelve cases in 1947. This represents an incidence of 0.009 per thousand of the population—a very low figure indeed. There were no deaths.

MEASLES.—The number of notifications showed a sharp rise, the incidence rate being 7.50 per thousand as compared with 5.69 in the previous year. The deaths rose from five in 1946 to seventeen in 1947—the mortality-rate increasing from 0.004 to 0.012.

WHOOPING-COUGH.—The number of notifications rose from 2,066 in 1946, to 3,909 in the year under review. This gives an incidence-rate of 2.73 per thousand of the population (as compared with the previous year's 1.50). There were 26 deaths, with a mortality-rate of 0.019.

DIARRHOEA.—The number of deaths rose from 98 in 1946 to 128 in 1947, and the mortality-rate rose from 3.357 to 4.139. The rate for England and Wales showed a corresponding increase.

NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Mortality rates per thousand of the civil population, from influenza and diarrhoea during the past ten years :—

Year.	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	
										Kent	England and Wales
Influenza	0.127	0.209	0.192	0.155	0.082	0.316	0.121	0.059	0.126	0.058	0.09
Diarrhoea	4.210 0.063	3.420 0.052	3.095 0.047	3.235 0.049	3.864 0.069	5.011 0.092	7.015 0.141	4.235 0.077	3.357 0.072	4.139 0.090	5.8 —

The diarrhoea death-rates shown in the above tabulation relate to children dying under two years of age, per thousand births (upper figure) and per thousand of the population (lower figure).

CANCER.—The following tabulation shows the mortality from cancer recorded in Kent during the past ten years :—

Kent.	1938.	1939.	1940.	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
URBAN.										
No. of Deaths	... 1,889	1,833	1,801	1,766	1,804	1,845	1,790	1,985	2,133	2,123
Death-rate	... 1.72	1.66	1.79	2.01	2.02	2.06	2.02	2.09	1.96	1.87
RURAL.										
No. of Deaths	... 479	511	480	513	486	566	524	490	527	551
Death-rate	... 1.70	1.71	1.55	1.80	1.77	2.09	1.97	1.83	1.83	1.86
TOTAL.										
No. of Deaths	... 2,368	2,344	2,281	2,279	2,290	2,411	2,314	2,475	2,660	2,674
Death-rate	... 1.71	1.67	1.73	1.96	1.96	2.07	2.01	2.03	1.93	1.87
England and Wales.										
Death-rate	... 1.67	1.67	1.72	1.78	1.84	1.90	1.90	1.95	1.85	1.86

The age and sex distribution of the deaths, during the same period of ten years, is as follows :—

		All ages.	0-1.	1-2.	2-5.	5-15.	15-25.	25-45.	45-65.	65 up- wards.
1938.	(M. ...	1,095	—	1	1	—	6	50	427	610
	(F. ...	1,273	1	2	—	—	5	94	490	681
1939.	(M. ...	1,153	—	1	1	2	6	58	388	697
	(F. ...	1,191	—	—	1	2	4	82	472	630
1940.	(M. ...	1,111	—	2		2	64		416	627
	(F. ...	1,170	—	—		1	88		457	624
1941.	(M. ...	1,075	—	3		3	69		387	613
	(F. ...	1,204	—	1		4	112		437	650
1942.	(M. ...	1,156	—	2		4	72		411	667
	(F. ...	1,134	1	1		2	94		440	596
1943.	(M. ...	1,154	—	3		2	53		409	687
	(F. ...	1,257	1	—		—	90		468	698
1944.	(M. ...	1,094	—	—		4	54		397	639
	(F. ...	1,220	1	1		4	85		484	645
1945.	(M. ...	1,231	2	3		1	57		433	735
	(F. ...	1,244	1	4		1	78		468	692
1946.	(M. ...	1,259	—	1		1	55		459	743
	(F. ...	1,401	2	2		—	98		520	779
1947.	(M. ...	1,350	—	4		2	75		469	800
	(F. ...	1,324	1	4		3	98		469	749

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The following is an analysis of the notifications received during the year :—

Defect.	Number.
Cataract	2
Glaucoma	1
Myopia	2
Defective vision	4
Total	9

Recommendations made.

Advised to be examined by an Ophthalmologist with a view to registration under the Blind Persons Act, 1920	4
Referred to a County Ophthalmologist for examination and treatment	3
Assistance given for travelling expenses to Hospital	1
Assistance given for provision of spectacles by Public Assistance Committee	1
Total	9

Maternity and Child Welfare

The Maternity and Child Welfare service includes the administration of the Midwives Acts, 1902-1936 and the Public Health Act, 1936, as far as it relates to the Notification of Births, Maternity and Child Welfare, Child Life Protection, Registration of Nursing Homes and the making of contributions towards the support and maintenance of associations providing nurses. The area for which the County Council is the executive authority varies with the services concerned. There are fifty-six urban and rural districts in the County and the County Council is the authority for fifty-four districts under the Midwives Acts, thirty-two for Maternity and Child Welfare and twenty-four for the Registration of Nursing Homes. Where the County Council is not the authority for the services concerned it has either delegated its powers to a district council or the District Council is itself the constituted authority.

HEALTH VISITING.

Number of Health Visitors employed on 31-12-47 on combined duties (i.e., Maternity and Child Welfare, School Nursing and Tuberculosis Visiting) ...	108
Equivalent of whole-time service devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare duties	43
Number of visits paid during year to expectant mothers :—	
(a) First visits	2,680
(b) Subsequent visits	2,615
Number of first visits paid during year to children under 1 year	10,223
Number of subsequent visits paid during year to children 0 to 5... ..	79,235
Number of births registered	10,643

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Number of Centres on 31-12-47	163
Number of children who attended for the first time during the year	10,038
Total number of children who attended during the year... ..	23,012

ANTE NATAL CLINICS.

Number of Clinics on 31-12-47	53
Total number of expectant mothers who attended during the year	6,938

POST NATAL CLINICS AND WOMEN'S WELFARE CENTRES.

Number of Centres at which clinics are held	15
Number of women attending for the first time	3,268

TRAINING OF HEALTH VISITORS.

In view of the shortage of Health Visitors and the difficulty of recruitment it was decided to institute a scheme of training in conjunction with the training colleges, six students being trained during the year 1947/48. The students are employed by the County Council at a salary of £200 per annum for one year with a uniform allowance of £12 and a bicycle allowance of £5 (if used). They work under supervision in the County in all fields of Health Visiting for part of their time and the remainder is spent at Battersea Polytechnic or the Royal College of Nursing (whichever has accepted the student for the necessary lectures and classes). A sum of £45 is advanced on loan to the student to cover the cost of the Course at the training college, cost of books, examination fee and subsistence and travelling expenses to and from London.

CARE OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN.

The care of illegitimate children continues to receive special attention and a close liaison is maintained between the Health Visitor and the voluntary organisation concerned with the welfare of mother and child.

A return has been obtained from the Health Visitors with regard to the illegitimate children under 5 years of age living in private households at the end of each of the years 1945, 1946 and 1947. The following tabulation sets out a summary of the returns :—

<i>Persons actually caring for the child in a private household</i>	<i>No. of Children</i>			<i>Percentage of total</i>		
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947
Mother	278	258	245	36.2%	26.1%	26.4%
Mother and Grandmother ...	248	282	242	32.2%	28.5%	26.1%
Grandmother	50	51	56	6.5%	5.2%	6.0%
Mother who has since married ...	42	72	92	5.5%	7.3%	10.0%
Mother and her husband (Not the father of the child)	32	85	53	4.2%	8.6%	5.7%
Mother and father (Not married)...	31	111	141	4.1%	11.2%	15.2%
Foster parent	23	36	34	3.0%	3.6%	3.6%
Prospective adopters	21	34	25	2.8 %	3.4%	2.7%
Aunt	16	13	13	2.1%	1.3%	1.4%
Mother and Aunt	12	17	14	1.6%	1.7%	1.5%
Mother and attending a Day Nursery	11	19	11	1.4%	1.9%	1.2%
Foster parent and attending a Day Nursery	2	1	—	0.3%	0.1%	—
Friend of Mother	1	11	2	0.1%	1.1%	0.2%
Total ...	767	990	928			

The Health Visitors were asked to report specially on any children whom they considered were not receiving adequate care and attention, and special investigations have been made in the five cases so reported. In all of the cases it is considered that while the homes are not so satisfactory as might be desired the children are being cared for to the best of the guardians' ability.

MOTHER AND BABY HOME.

Up to 30th August, 1947 the Council's Mother and Baby Homes at Tunbridge Wells were used for the reception of (a) unmarried mothers and babies from the County, and (b) for unmarried ex-service girls and their babies. In all there was accommodation for thirty-two mothers and babies. As from September 1st, one establishment was given up and no further ex-service girls and their babies were admitted. The other establishment maintained by the Council has accommodation for ten mothers and babies.

During the year 91 mothers were admitted. The following tabulation shows the arrangements which were made for the mothers and babies discharged during the year :—

Mother went home with baby	34
Mother went to domestic post with baby	16
Baby went to Foster parents	4
Baby went to residential Nursery	8
Baby went to prospective adopters	25
Mother married father of baby	4

More difficulty was experienced in making suitable arrangements for unmarried mothers and their children than was the case during the war years. Many of those who wished to retain responsibility for their babies were found employment, and their children were cared for at their own homes or in residential nurseries; others took domestic posts with their infants. Of those at present being admitted, a large proportion would be incapable of undertaking a domestic post, and also looking after a baby, and for such girls a hostel with a nursery attached, from which they could go out daily to work, would meet a great need.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS.

Special enquiries are instituted in each case where an infant is notified as weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth and the following are details of the notifications received during the year :—

Notifications received stating that infant weighed $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less...	408
---	-----	-----	-----

Infants born :—

(a) At Home	211
--------------------	-----

(b) In Hospital or Nursing Home	197
--	-----

Number of deaths occurring in the first 24 hours when infant was born :—

(a) At Home	14
--------------------	----

(b) In Hospital or Nursing Home	11
--	----

Number of deaths occurring between the end of the first 24 hours and one month, when infant was born :—

(a) At Home	24
--------------------	----

(b) In Hospital or Nursing Home	17
--	----

Number of children who were alive at the end of one month, when infant was born :—

(a) At Home	173
--------------------	-----

(b) In Hospital or Nursing Home	169
--	-----

Special outfits comprising draught-proof cots, hot water bottles, clothing, blankets etc. are available for immediate issue on loan to homes where a premature baby has been born.

HOME HELP.

The Home Help scheme in the County Welfare area covered assistance in the homes of expectant or nursing mothers and during the lying-in period, and also in homes where there was illness of the mother of a child under five years of age. There was a considerable increase in the number of patients who were assisted, the total being 1,520. The following types of workers were employed :—

(1) Whole-time Home Helps :—

(a) Willing to work in any part of the County area and who reside in the patient's home during their service,

(b) Residing in their own homes and working in the surrounding areas.

(2) Women who do not desire constant employment but are willing to act in the capacity of Home Help from time to time.

(3) Women who work a few hours daily.

During the year the Council adopted the Joint Industrial Council's rates of pay for these workers.

DOMESTIC HELP—CIRCULAR 179/44.

The responsibility for operating this scheme was delegated to all but four Urban and five Rural districts in the County Welfare area. The facilities were not publicised widely in these nine areas as there was insufficient labour available to carry out the scheme satisfactorily. The cases which did arise were dealt with in conjunction with the home help scheme.

DAY NURSERIES.

In order to meet the demands for knowledge of the needs of young children, which is not the normal part of the Nurse's training, an intensive course of lectures for Matrons of Nurseries was held at the County Hall during 1946, and this proved so successful that in 1947 a further course was arranged for Matrons and Senior Nursery staff. Staff from Day Nurseries in the Autonomous Welfare areas were invited. This course provided the stimulus which has resulted in the institution of new ideas and experiments, such as the staff taking meals with the children in order to secure a more home-like atmosphere and by Matrons' meetings, held at different nurseries in rotation, thus encouraging interchange of ideas and helping to maintain interest amongst the staff.

Particular attention has been paid in the nurseries to the provision of a well-balanced diet and it was gratifying to learn from the Chief Dietician of the Ministry of Health that she was impressed by the standards maintained and the variety provided.

In several nurseries the Matrons have organised Parents' Associations and arrangements have been made for the cost of lecturers' fees, hiring of films etc. to be met by the Council.

The Aylesford Day Nursery was closed on 30th August, 1947 as the premises were required by the owners and the average number of attendances no longer justified its retention. Arrangements were made for some of the children to be taken by car to the nearest Nursery of the Maidstone Borough Council.

The following tabulation gives particulars of the day nurseries on 31st December, 1947 :—

Address	No. of Places	Average daily attendance			Waiting List
		0-2 Years	2-5 Years	Total	
Hectorage Road, Tonbridge ...	50	9	28	37	56
Kimmeridge Road, Mottingham ...	80	13	36	49	100
Days Lane, Sidcup ...	40	12	22	34	95
67/69 Sidcup Hill, Sidcup ...	65	16	46	62	98
Scad's Hill House, Orpington ...	80	7	39	46	84

In view of the large waiting lists it has been necessary to set up a small group of persons connected with each nursery to review the position and to ensure that the children who are in the nursery come from homes where this service is most essential. As a general principle admission is restricted to children whose mothers come within the following categories :—

- (i) Women who go out to work.
 - (a) Unmarried mothers.
 - (b) Widows who require to supplement their pensions.
 - (c) Mothers with disabled husbands.
- (ii) Women for whom home help cannot be obtained.
 - (a) Women with large families who require assistance with their young children.
 - (b) The woman in chronic ill-health whose household duties, plus the constant care of young children, are too much for her.
 - (c) The mother who has to arrange for the care of a toddler while she has another baby.
 - (d) The mother faced with an emergency, such as serious illness in the home.

A number of children have been sent for observation from the Child Guidance Clinics where it was considered that the Nursery routine and association with other children would be helpful.

RESIDENTIAL NURSERIES.

The residential Nurseries at Little Heys, Tudeley Road, Tonbridge, and Knockhall House, Greenhithe, which accommodate 10 and 25 children respectively, have been open throughout the year, and the new Nursery at The Gorse, Chislehurst, was opened on 2nd May, 1947. As the alterations and adaptations at this latter house have not been carried out only 12 children can be admitted but the full capacity is 25. These nurseries are used for short stay accommodation for children under five years of age who need temporary care owing to their mother's illness or confinement. Although the nurseries are used to capacity the accommodation provided is inadequate to meet the needs for this type of case.

MATERNITY HOMES AND HOSTELS.

The Maternity Homes at "Northfield," Langton and 22 Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells, originally provided for evacuation purposes, were continued as part of the institutional midwifery service.

The number of patients admitted to the Ante-Natal Hostels and Maternity Homes during the year is :—

Ante-Natal Hostels :—

	Number of beds	Admissions
The Paveys, Langton ...	21	57 (Closed 31-3-47)
5 Sandrock Road, Tunbridge Wells	20	301
		<hr/> 358

Maternity Homes :—

"Northfield," Langton ...	18	236
22 Broadwater Down, Tunbridge Wells	20	318
		<hr/> 554

Of the 554 patients admitted to the Maternity Homes, 541 were confined there. Of the remainder, some were transferred to Hospital because of the need of specialist treatment, others had already been confined or were not in labour, while in a few instances patients chose to return to their homes for confinement. In 1946 the total number of patients admitted to the maternity homes was 802. The reduced number of admissions in 1947 was due, in part, to the fact that the patients were not drawn from such a wide area as they were able to make arrangements for their confinements nearer home.

DENTAL TREATMENT.

At the end of the year approximately the equivalent of 3 whole-time Dental Surgeons of the Education Committee were devoting the whole of their time to the treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under school age in the County Area, and Maternity and Child Welfare patients under the arrangements made with the Council by 14 other autonomous Welfare Authorities. In addition, they undertook the fitting of 113 denture appliances for patients on behalf of the Public Assistance Committee and Hospital Services.

Apart from the facilities provided for treatment of children under school age in the Nurseries situated in the districts of Mottingham, Orpington and Sidcup, 34 Treatment Centres were available for other patients residing in the County Area compared with 18 in 1937.

The table below shows the amount of work carried out in connection with the County Scheme and those of 14 other Welfare Authorities.

COUNTY SCHEME

	Total Attendances	Extractions	Fillings Inserted	Scalings	Gum Treatment	Dressings, etc.	Impressions	Bites	Patients fitted with Dentures	Dentures			Suction Disc.
										Fitted	Repaired	Re-made	
Adults	7322	7215	1166	431	203	308	1380	480	619	934	79	20	—
Children under school age...	1312	834	565	—	—	574	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	8634	8049	1731	431	203	882	1380	480	619	934	79	20	—

No. of half-day sessions devoted to treatment	1029
No. of half-day sessions attended by anaesthetist	128
No. of patients treated under nitrous oxide anaesthesia	1207
No. of local anaesthetics administered	1183
Average daily attendance	18.5

OTHER AUTHORITIES

Adults	2161	2490	331	87	53	90	322	119	130	181	21	12	—
Children Under School Age	412	484	165	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2573	2974	496	87	53	145	322	119	130	181	21	12	—

No. of half-day sessions devoted to treatment	328
No. of half-day sessions attended by anaesthetist	22
No. of patients treated under nitrous oxide anaesthesia	608
No. of local anaesthetics administered	323
Average daily attendance	15.8

Patients needing X-ray or surgical treatment of a special nature were sent to a County or Voluntary Hospital.

The number of attendances and amount of work done during the year under the County Scheme shows an approximate overall increase of 100% compared with 1937. There is some indication that the condition of expectant and nursing mothers' teeth had improved during the past ten years insofar that the ratio of extractions to fillings has fallen from 25 to 1 to 6.2 to 1, and in children under five years of age from 5 to 1 to 1.5 to 1.

The staff establishment at the County Dental Workshop at Maidstone at the beginning of the year was 4 dental technicians and 1 student apprentice, but it soon became apparent that the staff and accommodation available were insufficient to deal with the additional amount of work undertaken by the Dental Surgeons in connection with the orthodontic service for school children and Maternity and Child Welfare patients. The difficulty was partially met by the appointment of two additional technicians to work in a subsidiary workshop opened at the Astor Dental Clinic, Dover, in July.

The District Councils of Dartford, Herne Bay and Sheerness held exhibitions during their Civic Week. The County Dental Workshop supplied exhibits of mechanical appliances constructed in the workshop of the County Council for Maternity and Child Welfare patients and school children requiring orthodontic treatment by mechanical aid.

Appended is a summary of the work done in the workshops :—

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE

<i>Dentures</i>	<i>Remakes</i>	<i>Repairs</i>
1228	32	100

SCHOOL CHILDREN

<i>Orthodontic Appliances</i>	<i>Remakes</i>	<i>Repairs</i>	<i>Dentures</i>	<i>Remakes</i>	<i>Repairs</i>
771	37	55	168	10	29

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The following figures show certain infantile mortality rates per thousand births during each of the last six years :—

			1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Kent Urban Districts	...	...	41·70	40·27	46·15	37·98	33·42	33·98
Kent Rural Districts	...	...	42·47	36·04	41·33	29·92	31·15	37·80
Administrative County	...	...	41·86	39·34	45·08	36·31	32·96	34·76
Area of County Scheme	...	...	39·88	34·23	39·15	31·30	33·64	33·27
Rest of Kent	...	...	43·01	42·28	48·47	38·98	32·59	35·55
England and Wales	...	...	49	49	46	46	43	41

MATERNAL MORTALITY.—The following tabulation shows the number of deaths of women in child-birth, in Kent, since 1938. For comparative purposes, the average figures for the five years 1943–1947 and the forty years 1908–1947, are added :—

Year.	Number of births.	Puerperal Sepsis.		Other puerperal causes.		Total deaths.	Total rate per 1,000 births.
		Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.	Number of deaths.	Rate per 1,000 births.		
1938	20,666	19	0·9	33	1·6	52	2·5
1939	21,080	12	0·6	33	1·7	45	2·1
1940	19,715	10	0·6	29	1·5	39	2·0
1941	17,623	12	0·7	28	1·6	40	2·3
1942	20,709	12	0·6	32	1·6	44	2·2
1943	21,355	16	0·8	29	1·4	45	2·2
1944	23,094	10	0·5	24	1·1	34	1·5
1945	22,198	7	0·4	27	1·3	34	1·6
1946	29,193	10	0·4	23	0·8	33	1·2
1947	30,928	8	0·3	32	1·1	40	1·3
Average of five years 1943-47	25,354	10	0·5	27	1·1	37	1·5
Average of forty years 1908-47 ...	20,425	20	1·0	41	2·1	62	3·1

PUERPERAL INFECTION.—The following figures show the number of notifications of puerperal pyrexia and deaths from puerperal sepsis during the past five years:—

Notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia.

	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Administrative County ...	281	260	216	196	207
County Welfare Area ...	103	102	63	58	61

Deaths from Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis.

	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.
Administrative County ...	16	10	7	10	8
County Welfare Area ...	4	2	1	8	1

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.—The figures below refer to the notification and treatment of ophthalmia neonatorum in the County Welfare area, but a comparison with the figures for the Administrative County is shown for 1947:—

	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	Adminis- trative County 1947.
Cases Notified ...	13	8	7	6	14	37
Treated { At Home ...	6	3	4	2	12	19
{ In Hospital ...	7	5	3	4	2	18
Vision { Unimpaired ...	9	2	7	6	14	31
{ Impaired ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ Total blindness ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
{ No information ...	4	6	—	—	—	6
Death ...	—	—	—	—	—	—

Although there were more notifications, twelve of the fourteen infants were treated at home. It is, therefore, assumed that the ophthalmia was of a mild type.

All cases of inflammation of, or discharge from, the eyes are notified by midwives and are investigated by the Supervisors of Midwives; the "follow up" of the affected infants is carried out by the health visitors.

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

At the end of the year, 157 children were in the care of 147 foster-parents in private households.

REGISTRATION OF NURSING HOMES.

Twenty-one Nursing Homes were registered at the end of the year, providing a total of 155 beds.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

During the year, 28,174 births were registered in the County Midwifery area. The following table shows the number of midwives practising in the area and the number of births they attended either as a midwife or a maternity nurse.

	Number of midwives practising at end of year	Number of midwifery patients attended during the year	Number of maternity patients attended during the year	Total patients attended
<i>Domiciliary Midwives</i>				
County Midwives ...	110	6,537	1,435	7,972
Municipal Midwives ...	5	242	112	354
Midwives employed by District Nursing Associations with which the County Council has agreements to provide a midwifery service ...	133	2,812	1,294	4,106
Midwives in private practice ...	35	604	87	691
TOTALS for Domiciliary Midwives	283	10,195	2,928	13,123
<i>Institutional Midwives</i>				
In County Hospitals and Homes ...	85	4,116	622	4,738
In Local Authority Maternity Homes	28	1,835	747	2,582
In Voluntary Hospitals ...	67	2,583	1,131	3,714
In Private Nursing Homes ...	31	878	1,715	2,593
TOTALS for Institutional Midwives	211	9,412	4,215	13,627
<i>Domiciliary and Institutional Midwives</i>				
TOTALS ...	494	19,607	7,143	26,750

MIDWIVES APPROVED FOR THE TRAINING OF PUPILS.

As part of the training of Pupil Midwives is carried out on the district, attending patients in their own homes, it is necessary for a number of Domiciliary Midwives to be approved as district teachers, by the Central Midwives Board.

Fourteen Midwives in the County are approved for such training, and the Pupil Midwife resides with the approved teacher, working with her on the district.

GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA.

At the end of 1947, 105 of the 110 County Midwives had received training and were in possession of a Minnitts Gas and Air apparatus.

County Tuberculosis Services

Although the actual administration of the residential accommodation provided for patients suffering from tuberculosis is administered as part of the Council's hospital service, it is convenient to deal with the Tuberculosis Service as a whole.

The County is divided into 8 districts, each in charge of a Tuberculosis Officer working from the main dispensary. In the two largest districts there are four Assistant Tuberculosis Officers. 16 sub-dispensaries are provided, making in all a total of 24 clinics.

In my Annual Report for the year 1946 it was indicated that the plans for new dispensaries at Dartford and Bromley had had to be suspended. The position at the end of 1947, however, was that the Ministry of Health had given consent in principle to these projects proceeding, and the preliminary architectural work was in hand.

The statistical position in respect of work done in 1947, as compared with 1946 is as follows :—

	1946	1947
New patients seen at Dispensaries	10,508	10,664
Total attendances at Dispensaries	48,447	47,252
Notifications	2,218	2,353
Patients on Dispensary Register at end of year ...	8,300	8,699
Patients on Tuberculosis Register at end of year ...	12,850	13,460

These figures show the continued and increasing burden of work discharged by the Dispensary staffs, and this burden is greatly increased by the difficulties that are experienced in finding residential accommodation for patients. The difficulty in finding accommodation is particularly acute for male patients and the waiting period for admission sometimes exceeds ten months, whilst the waiting period for female patients is from five to seven months. It is inevitable that early lesions undergo extensive deterioration during this long period. In certain cases successful collapse therapy has been induced, either at the dispensary or in the patient's own home. The table set out, records the demands that have been made for the provision of institutional treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis over the past 10 years. The position represented is at the 31st December in each case.

	<i>No. of beds occupied</i>			<i>Waiting List</i>	<i>Total beds required</i>
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Children</i>		
1938	335	194	32	48	609
1939	206	138	29	55	428
1940	259	171	30	33	493
1941	332	229	39	53	653
1942	341	218	52	133	744
1943	316	256	44	234	850
1944	341	295	37	271	944
1945	306	287	39	356	988
1946	264	343	29	307	943
1947	347	260	36	636	1,279

In 1938 only 190 of the 561 beds occupied were provided by the County Council, the remainder being in non-County establishments.

The Council provides, in three establishments entirely for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, 300 beds, but by reason of shortage of staff only 209 were occupied at the end of the year. At the County Hospital, Orpington, a unit of 66 beds is provided for the treatment of pulmonary tuberculosis, under the direction of the Medical Superintendent of the Kettlewell Hospital, who has part-time assistance from the Assistant Tuberculosis Officers of the area. The other four large general hospitals provide 100 beds for tuberculosis, which are under the control of the Tuberculosis Officers for the area in which the hospitals are situated. It is therefore the case that, of the 643 beds which were being used for County patients at the end of the year, approximately 399 were provided in the Council's own establishments. This figure was approximately the same for the previous year, but the number of available beds in non-County institutions for patients within the County showed a small decline because of beds having to be taken out of commission by reason of staff shortages.

Some 48 non-County establishments were, at the end of the year, treating patients who were the responsibility of the Committee, and it will be appreciated how difficult administration is in such circumstances.

The work of the Council's Consultants continued at the Kettlewell and Lenham Tuberculosis Hospitals and, under the direction of Mr. Holmes Sellors, a considerable amount of operative treatment was carried out at the former, where good operating facilities have been provided. The Consulting Physician, Dr. Morlock, pays regular visits to both establishments and certain surgical procedures are also carried out at the County Hospital, Farnborough.

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

TABLE 1.—Particulars of new cases of tuberculosis, and of deaths from the disease, in Kent during 1947.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-pulmonary.	
	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0— 1 	2	2	2	1	—	2	5	3
1— 5 	27	24	37	24	—	3	12	12
5—10 	32	21	37	36	} 2	4	6	6
10—15 	29	30	27	22				
15—20 	99	124	20	22				
20—25 	160	156	10	17	} 178	172	18	23
25—35 	298	232	22	23				
35—45 	189	113	11	7				
45—55 	152	49	13	4	} 179	43	8	13
55—65 	108	27	5	4				
65 and upwards ...	35	27	1	7				
Totals 	1,131	805	185	167	391	248	52	60
2,288				751				

TABLE 2.—Showing number of cases of Tuberculosis notified in each district in Kent during 1947: together with the number of deaths occurring from the disease, and the death-rates.

DISTRICT	Population 1947 (estimate of Registrar- General)	Notifications 1947			Deaths 1947			
		Pulmonary	Other	Total	Pulmonary		Other	
					Number	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.	Number	Rate per 1,000 pop'n.
URBAN								
Ashford U. ...	23,660	18	3	21	12	0.51	3	0.13
Beckenham B. ...	73,700	69	9	78	19	0.26	3	0.05
Bexley B. ...	87,670	98	14	112	48	0.55	7	0.08
Broadstairs U. ...	13,490	16	1	17	6	0.45	—	—
Bromley B. ...	62,640	95	11	106	26	0.42	3	0.05
Chatham B. ...	40,650	59	21	80	32	0.79	2	0.05
Chislehurst and Sidcup U. ...	70,580	81	3	84	38	0.54	6	0.09
Crayford U. ...	26,610	39	7	46	16	0.61	3	0.12
Dartford B. ...	38,020	51	6	57	14	0.37	4	0.11
Deal B. ...	21,650	21	2	23	8	0.37	2	0.10
Dover B. ...	31,750	37	9	46	25	0.79	3	0.10
Erith B. ...	44,350	58	8	66	23	0.52	5	0.12
Faversham B. ...	12,180	9	5	14	3	0.25	—	—
Folkestone B. ...	40,020	45	8	53	15	0.38	6	0.15
Gillingham B. ...	62,110	106	20	126	36	0.58	8	0.13
Gravesend B. ...	41,630	75	8	83	24	0.58	2	0.05
Herne Bay U. ...	17,970	13	7	20	10	0.56	1	0.06
Hythe B. ...	8,500	8	3	11	6	0.71	—	—
Lydd B. ...	2,120	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Maidstone B. ...	49,750	44	6	50	30	0.61	6	0.13
Margate B. ...	39,740	60	13	73	13	0.33	1	0.03
New Romney B. ...	1,920	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Northfleet U. ...	18,230	24	2	26	8	0.44	1	0.06
Orpington U. ...	58,080	66	9	75	12	0.21	3	0.06
Penge U. ...	24,410	31	8	39	17	0.70	1	0.05
Queenborough B. ...	2,921	3	—	3	1	0.35	—	—
Ramsgate B. ...	33,610	48	16	64	17	0.51	4	0.12
Rochester C. ...	39,890	34	14	48	21	0.53	2	0.06
Sandwich B. ...	3,491	—	—	—	1	0.29	1	0.29
Sevenoaks U. ...	14,550	14	1	15	3	0.21	1	0.07
Sheerness U. ...	14,320	18	2	20	3	0.21	—	—
Sittingbourne and Milton U. ...	21,560	16	3	19	6	0.28	2	0.10
Southborough U. ...	8,620	9	1	10	5	0.59	2	0.24
Swanscombe U. ...	7,901	15	—	15	5	0.64	—	—
Tenterden B. ...	4,007	7	—	7	3	0.75	1	0.25
Tonbridge U. ...	19,240	21	4	25	9	0.47	3	0.16
Tunbridge Wells B. ...	37,870	52	4	56	12	0.32	5	0.14
Whitstable U. ...	16,610	9	9	18	4	0.25	1	0.07
TOTALS—URBAN ...	1,136,020	1,373	237	1,610	531	0.47	92	0.09
RURAL								
Ashford, East ...	9,078	12	2	14	3	0.34	1	0.12
Ashford, West ...	8,920	8	1	9	3	0.34	—	—
Bridge-Blean ...	18,050	19	2	21	6	0.34	2	0.12
Cranbrook ...	13,460	16	5	21	4	0.30	4	0.30
Dartford ...	35,640	45	7	52	11	0.31	—	—
Dover ...	9,145	8	3	11	2	0.22	—	—
Eastry ...	19,850	20	3	23	5	0.26	5	0.26
Elham ...	8,558	10	2	12	1	0.12	1	0.12
Hollingbourn ...	15,670	6	3	9	3	0.20	—	—
Maidstone ...	18,060	16	5	21	8	0.45	1	0.06
Malling ...	32,960	39	14	53	18	0.55	2	0.07
Romney Marsh ...	3,740	2	—	2	3	0.81	—	—
Sevenoaks ...	31,410	48	15	63	10	0.32	1	0.04
Sheppey ...	8,504	7	2	9	6	0.71	—	—
Strood ...	19,040	12	6	18	10	0.53	1	0.06
Swale ...	17,950	9	2	11	10	0.56	—	—
Tenterden ...	6,685	4	1	5	—	—	—	—
Tonbridge ...	20,470	15	4	19	5	0.25	2	0.10
TOTALS—RURAL ...	297,190	296	77	373	108	0.37	20	0.07
TOTALS—URBAN ...	1,136,020	1,373	237	1,610	531	0.47	92	0.09
TOTALS—COUNTY ...	1,433,210	1,669	314	1,983	639	0.45	112	0.08

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS.

Summary of Notifications during the period from the 1st January, 1947, to the 31st December, 1947,
in the County of Kent.

AGE PERIODS.	Formal Notifications.												
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of Tuberculosis												Total Notifications
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards	Total (all ages)	
Pulmonary—													
Males 	1	27	30	24	93	128	211	148	134	86	24	906	935
Females 	1	21	19	29	115	119	157	87	38	19	18	623	654
Non-pulmonary													
Males 	2	32	32	21	17	10	19	9	11	2	1	156	159
Females 	1	19	34	20	15	12	17	5	2	3	4	132	134

SUPPLEMENTAL RETURN.

Showing new cases of Tuberculosis coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health during the above mentioned period, *otherwise* than by formal notification.

AGE PERIODS.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up- wards	Total Cases.
Pulmonary—												
Males... ...	1	—	2	5	6	32	87	41	18	22	11	225
Females ...	1	3	2	1	9	37	75	26	11	8	9	182
Non-pulmonary—												
Males ...	—	5	5	6	3	—	3	2	2	3	—	29
Females ...	—	5	2	2	7	5	6	2	2	1	3	35

SOURCE OF INFORMATION.

	No.	Pul.	Cases. Non-Pul.
Death Returns ... from local Registrars	37	—	14
transferable deaths from Registrar General	2	—	—
Posthumous notifications	41	—	7
" Transfers " from other areas (other than transferable deaths)	322	—	43
Other sources	5	—	—

Orthopaedic Service

As stated in my Annual Report for 1946, the Public Health Committee has given consideration to the re-organization of the orthopaedic services which provide treatment for children, and patients suffering from certain forms of surgical tuberculosis.

The Committee had already decided to develop the orthopaedic unit which had been built up at the County Hospital, Pembury, during the war years, to serve as a centre for the treatment of long-stay patients. To this end, consultations have already taken place with the County Education Officer, to make this unit a hospital school, and the approval in principle of the Ministry of Education has been received to this project. During the year two part-time teachers were appointed and have continued to teach on the wards.

During the year this re-organization was continued under the supervision of Mr. J. H. Mayer, F.R.C.S. and by the end of 1947 six whole-time and five part-time Physiotherapists had been added to the staff of the Orthopaedic Service.

At the close of 1946 there were eleven clinics with a total number of attendances of patients during the year of 9,058. During 1947 eleven additional clinics were opened with the result that by the end of the year the total number of attendances had increased to 36,010.

During 1947, long-term residential treatment was provided for twenty-seven patients and seventy-three other patients were treated in local hospitals.

County Pathological Services.

There was a considerable increase in the work done in the Central Laboratory at Maidstone during the year, and the Table below shows the position for the past 10 years.

Year	Diphtheria Swabs	Widals (Typhoid Fever)	Sputum (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	Venereal Diseases	Water Examinations	Milk Examinations	Histological Examinations	Biochemistry	Haematology	Various	Totals
1938 ...	21,732	371	6,231	15,078	2,105	4,077	823	1,477	558	14,224	66,676
1939 ...	20,163	348	6,272	18,131*	2,089	3,874	927	1,975	998	15,273	70,050
1940 ...	8,759	405	7,009	29,501*	1,826	2,881	998	3,175	1,464	10,385	66,383
1941 ...	9,060	617	7,994	32,544*	2,362	2,983	1,273	6,201	2,184	14,462	79,680
1942 ...	7,664	452	8,690	30,269*	2,288	3,229	1,771	8,575	2,686	17,099	82,733
1943 ...	12,776	437	10,241	45,871*	1,959	3,743	2,134	6,282	3,740	28,443	115,626
1944 ...	9,483	577	11,321	58,268*	1,920	2,854	2,276	5,552	6,255	26,434	124,940
1945 ...	9,696	558	13,928	51,643*	1,748	3,246	2,213	7,231	10,107	28,348	128,718
1946 ...	7,548	712	19,976	56,991*	1,840	2,946	2,715	3,306	26,340	25,457	147,831
1947 ...	6,841	678	20,244	55,220	1,969	2,464	2,706	4,030	35,782	28,054	157,988

*The increase in this figure since 1939 is to a great extent due to routine examinations made in connection with Ante-natal clinics, and until 1945 to blood specimens examined for the Blood Transfusion Service.

The table above shows that the demands on the services of the central laboratory at Maidstone continue to increase. Although the revision of staffing arrangements in the pathology laboratories of the County Hospitals carried out during the year resulted in more examinations being made at these branch laboratories, from 99,149 in 1946 to 122,411 during 1947, the number of specimens examined in Maidstone also showed an increase of more than 10,000. It may be of interest to note from the table that the work done in the central laboratory has nearly doubled since 1942.

The increase in 1947 was mainly in the haematology section which accounted for more than 9,000 of the increased number of examinations; 8,500 more tests were done in connection with blood grouping and the Rh. factor.

The figures for biochemistry also show an appreciable increase from 3,306 to 4,030 examinations, and from the more detailed analysis of the work done it is found that practically the whole of the increase in this section was confined to the less common type of examinations e.g. tests connected with the diagnosis of certain forms of malignant growths, liver dysfunction tests and so on.

The biological test for pregnancy was again very much used during the year: 2,655 of these tests were carried out as compared with 2,095 in 1946. These tests necessitated the use of an average of more than 200 animals weekly.

There was a slight increase in the number of water examinations. In order to ensure that the main drinking supplies in the County are examined regularly and frequently, arrangements are made towards the end of the year with all the local authorities to send in as many samples as they wish on certain fixed dates during the ensuing year. Outfits for the collection and despatch of the samples are delivered to the Medical Officers of Health a day or two before the samples are due for collection. Additional samples are of course examined as occasion demands. The bacteriological tests revealed once again that the main water supplies were very satisfactory.

Greater attention seems to have been paid to the examination of public bath waters than in previous years, 166 samples being examined compared with 74 in 1946. Most of these waters are now treated and the results showed that in general, this is efficiently done.

Prior to 1947 there were no official standards for assessing the bacteriological cleanliness of ice-cream but during the year provisional standards were suggested by the Ministry of Health and this resulted in a very marked increase in the number of ice-creams tested—from 601 in 1946 to 1,655 in 1947. On the Ministry standards there appears to be room for improvement in the hygienic conditions under which this popular food stuff is prepared and distributed.

1,725 biological tests for tubercle bacilli in milk were carried out during the year: this is 274 fewer than in 1946. Of these 56 gave positive results and were derived from the following sources :—

Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries—27 positive out of 319 specimens examined i.e. 8.4 per cent. positive as compared with 8.3 per cent. in 1946.

Bulk supplies—15 positive out of 287 specimens examined i.e. 5.2 per cent. positive as compared with 2.1 per cent. in 1946.

Designated Milks (Tuberculin tested and Accredited)—902 specimens examined with 13 specimens of Accredited Milk positive.

School Milks—1 positive out of 180 specimens examined i.e. 0.55 per cent. positive as compared with 1.3 per cent. in 1946.

This is a very marked improvement on the figure of 7.5 per cent. in 1939.

There were 37 inconclusive results.

Hospital Services

Although there are certain fluctuations at some hospitals in the work carried out during 1947, as shewn in the table on page 29, the total number of staffed beds available at the Public Health Hospitals remained fairly constant. The number of nurses recruited during the year, both full-time and part-time, was not sufficient to effect any appreciable increase in the accommodation provided. In order to meet the demand for hospital accommodation to the best possible extent every effort has been made to release beds as quickly as possible, either by transfer to convalescent homes when the acute stage of illness has been passed, or by arranging for patients to attend in the Out-Patient Departments. The number of admissions (32,768) was within 50 of last year's total, whilst the number of surgical operations (16,439) shewed an increase of nearly 100. The number of women confined in the Council's hospitals was 65 less than the very high total of 4,415 in 1946.

There has been a marked increase in the number of X-ray examinations carried out and these reached a total of 72,612 during the year. The number of treatments carried out in the Physiotherapy Departments and the Electrotherapy Departments reached the remarkable total of 172,905, an increase of nearly 20,000 treatments compared with the previous year.

The work in the Out-Patient Departments at the main hospitals continued to expand, and the number of attendances increased by more than 44,000 to a total for the year of 185,190. The work at the Ante-Natal Clinics at these hospitals, where more than 4,500 expectant mothers were seen, is reflected in the total number of attendances 24,417, an increase of more than 2,000 on the previous year.

The main difficulty continues to be in providing the necessary accommodation for chronic sick patients. The numbers on the waiting list continued to increase during the year to a total of 932 at the end of November. The partial re-opening of the Thanet Institution in December improved the situation to a slight extent, but at the end of 1947 there were 898 persons recommended for admission to chronic sick establishments but for whom no accommodation could be found. There were, in addition, a considerable number of chronic sick patients occupying beds in the general wards which were badly needed for the treatment of the acute sick.

Details of work carried out at Public Health Hospitals during 1947

	County Hospital Orpington [1,138 beds]	County Hospital Farnborough [828 beds]	County Hospital Pembury [632 beds]	County Hospital Dartford [430 beds]	County Hospital Chatham [416 beds]	County Hospital Sheppey [129 beds]	Willes- borough Hospital [174 beds]	County Hospital Hothfield [144 beds]	Royal Victoria Hospital Folkestone [126 beds]	County Hospital Dover [100 beds]	TOTAL [4,117 beds]
A. IN-PATIENTS.											
1. Number of Admissions (in- cluding infants born in Hospital)	3,125	8,342	5,440	4,140	3,671	1,493	1,870	64	3,343	1,280	32,768
2. Number of Surgical Opera- tions under general anaes- thetic (excluding dental operations)	3,060	3,830	1,762	1,945	1,302	644	1,049	—	2,627	220	16,439
3. Number of women confined in Hospital	—	1,098	839	726	754	263	228	—	411	31	4,350
4. Number of X-rays taken ...	9,485	19,225	16,868	5,850	4,791	2,434	2,159	—	10,891	909	72,612
5. Number of treatments carried out in massage and electro- therapy departments ...	47,856	38,075	34,253	5,776	13,612	7,622	3,315	993	21,079	324	172,905
B. OUT-PATIENTS.											
1. Total of new patients seen in Out-patient Department	978	10,150	2,198	11,650	1,914	1,528	1,752	—	7,552	—	37,722
2. Total number of attendances 3. Ante-Natal Clinic.	1,798	50,057	14,200	57,957	10,661	10,501	9,238	—	30,778	—	185,190
(a) Number of expectant mothers seen	—	1,081	812	1,011	854	303	292	—	217	—	4,570
(b) Total number of attend- ances	—	4,587	4,224	6,927	5,784	1,275	702	—	918	—	24,417

Ambulance Service

In September, 1945, the Public Health Committee gave instructions that a survey of the ambulance Services in the County should be undertaken and a report prepared as to the steps that ought to be taken to provide a comprehensive service. It was not known at this time that the National Health Service Act would impose this duty upon the Council, but the work which had to be undertaken for this survey in the preparation of a report proved of very great value in the preparation of the Council's proposals for carrying out its duties under Section 27 of the Act. These proposals were submitted to the Minister by June 30th, 1947, the date by which he required them, but approval had not been received by the end of the year. The survey which was undertaken of the ambulance services in the County showed that while there was an adequate number of vehicles, apart from sitting-case cars, they were not distributed on any planned arrangement and a variety of organisations were concerned. The County Council's proposals, which were eventually approved with relatively minor alterations, provided that the service, as from July 5th, 1948, should be as follows :—

- (1) Vehicles and staff directly provided by the Council.
- (2) Ambulance services provided by arrangement with the St. John Ambulance Brigade, British Red Cross Society and Margate Ambulance Corps, acting as agents for the Council.
- (3) Services for the provision of sitting-case cars provided by arrangement with the Hospital Car Service.

A difficulty that had to be met in regard to the use of services from the St. John Ambulance Brigade was that this organisation was unable to deal with the transport of patients suffering from infectious diseases so that in the areas where this organisation provided a general ambulance service, the County Council had to make additional arrangements to deal with this particular group of patients.

The survey showed that while there were actually more ambulances in the County than would be necessary for the service to be provided as from July 5th, 1948, many of them were old and unlikely to be available for heavy duty. Accordingly, in the early part of the year the County Council voted £60,000 for the purchase of new vehicles and orders were placed for 46 new ambulances at a cost of approximately £50,000.

The position in regard to sitting-case cars proved extremely difficult to meet because of the general shortage of motor vehicles and by the end of the year it had not proved possible to place orders that gave any reasonable prospect of early delivery.

An arrangement was reached with the City Council of Canterbury for the operation of a joint service to meet the needs of the County area outside the County Borough. Special arrangements have been made with this Authority and with the London County Council for the conveyance of patients suffering from typhus and smallpox.

The proposals submitted to the Minister of Health outlined future development and provided for a total strength of 150 modern ambulances and 50 sitting-case cars and 6 new main ambulance service stations during 1948-1952, together with the enlargement of 2 other main stations over the same period.

Arrangements were also outlined to the Minister for association with the County Fire Service for the joint use, where possible, of buildings, maintenance and repair depots and communication services, but it was not considered desirable or practicable, in the initial stages of development, to merge operational staff between these two services.

Venereal Diseases

During the year a second female Social Worker, together with two whole-time Male Orderlies whose duties include social work, were appointed in order to provide a comprehensive service for tracing contacts, following-up defaulters from clinics and visiting ex-service patients notified by the Service authorities. Details of this welfare work are :—

	<i>No. notified to Social Workers</i>	<i>No. traced and visited</i>	<i>No. who attended clinic for investigation</i>
Ex-service cases	179	141	98
Defaulters who had ceased to attend Clinic before final recovery ...	499	442	363
TOTAL	678	583	461

The Ashford Clinic was transferred from 1, Barrow Hill Place, Ashford to more suitable accommodation at the Ashford Hospital, on the 17th June, 1947.

The following statistics have been supplied to the Ministry of Health in regard to notifications received under Defence Regulation 33B for the period January 1st to December 31st, 1947.

	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>
1. Total number in respect of whom Form 1 received... ..	4	32
2. Number of cases in (1) in which attempts were made outside the scope of the Regulation to persuade the contact to be examined before the latter had been named on a second Form 1 :—		
Contacts found	2	25
Contacts examined	1	22
3. Number of those in (1) in respect of whom two or more Forms 1 were received... ..	—	2
4. Number of those in (3) who were :—		
(a) Found	—	2
(b) Examined after persuasion	—	2
(c) Served with Form 2	—	—
(d) Examined after service of Form 2	—	—
(e) Prosecuted	—	—

Regulation 33B ceased to operate at the end of the year.

The arrangements with the Central Council for Health Education were continued and Public Meetings were held, where lectures, given by doctors, were well attended. Parents' meetings were arranged and lectures given also at meetings of various organisations. Courses of lectures were given at selected Youth Clubs in some of the larger towns.

Arsenobenzene compounds were supplied to approved practitioners as follows :—

- (1) Private practitioners (5)—132 doses for the treatment of 52 cases.
- (2) Medical Officers (3) of treatment centres—6,346 doses.

The County Council continued to participate in the London & Home Counties Scheme and details of the work carried out are included in the following summary relating to Kent clinics during 1947, which also gives comparative totals for the years 1938, 1942 and 1946.

Clinic.	Number of openings.	Number of persons removed from the register during any previous year who returned for treatment or observation of the same infection.	New Patients				Number of persons (exclusive of those under previous heading) dealt with for the first time, known to have received treatment at other centres for the same infection.	Attendances					In-Patient treatment		Patients discharged including transfers.	Still under treatment
			Syphilis.	Soft Chancre	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions.		Syphilis.	Soft Chancre.	Gonorrhoea.	Non-venereal or undiagnosed conditions.	Attendance of patients for Irrigation.	Patients.	Days.		
Ashford...	102	4	12	—	3	59	15	774	—	85	192	155	—	—	102	36
Canterbury	102	8	49	—	57	182	30	1,970	5	445	453	301	4	99	379	142
Dartford	77	3	30	—	19	264	64	1,436	—	274	740	1,045	1	15	349	169
Dover ...	99	12	28	—	47	101	66	1,018	—	283	202	178	9	68	264	130
Gravesend	103	—	68	4	138	325	133	1,581	6	766	949	973	—	—	667	171
Maidstone	51	10	47	—	14	120	36	1,569	—	279	394	255	1	19	176	145
Margate...	105	5	41	1	47	102	58	1,494	4	517	320	408	—	—	240	93
Rochester	101	28	65	3	116	232	58	3,416	19	806	752	849	8	202	589	243
Sheerness	52	2	7	—	4	23	8	205	—	53	69	85	—	—	37	24
Tunbridge Wells ...	53	9	46	—	31	155	—	1,154	—	265	527	619	—	—	229	239
Totals ...	845	81	393	8	476	1563	468	14617	34	3773	4598	4,868	23	403	3,032	1392
London and Home Counties Scheme		—	54	2	123	423	—	7,467					595			
1938	886	67	202	3	372	584	423	10936	20	5620	1695	16016	34	1359	1610	962
1942	753	23	264	3	445	661	1,519	12457	37	6351	2472	9507	9	321	2627	1799
1946	784	32	382	2	512	1857	701	14614	13	6464	6174	8674	25	285	3160	1486

TABLE 3.—Showing Population, Acreage and Density of Population of the various Districts of the County of Kent, in 1947 (mid-year).

DISTRICT	Population 1947 (as estimated by the Registrar-General)	Acreage, inclusive of Water	Persons per Acre
URBAN—			
Ashford U.	23,660	5,657	4.2
Beckenham B.	73,700	5,937	12.5
Bexley B.	87,670	4,861	18.1
Broadstairs and St. Peter's U. ...	13,490	2,771	4.9
Bromley B.	62,640	6,513	9.7
Chatham B.	40,650	4,356	9.4
Chislehurst and Sidcup U.	70,580	8,959	7.9
Crayford U.	26,610	2,544	10.5
Dartford B.	38,020	4,233	9.0
Deal B.	21,650	2,903	7.5
Dover B.	31,750	3,447	9.3
Erith B.	44,350	4,607	9.7
Faversham B.	12,180	2,994	4.1
Folkestone B.	40,020	4,006	10.0
Gillingham B.	62,110	8,351	7.5
Gravesend B.	41,630	4,014	10.4
Herne Bay U.	17,970	8,566	2.1
Hythe B.	8,500	3,013	2.9
Lydd B.	2,120	11,932	0.2
Maidstone B.	49,750	5,976	8.4
Margate B.	39,740	6,960	5.8
New Romney B.	1,920	1,514	1.3
Northfleet U.	18,230	3,770	4.9
Orpington U.	58,080	20,842	2.8
Penge U.	24,410	770	31.8
Queenborough B.	2,921	1,103	2.7
Ramsgate B.	33,610	3,624	9.3
Rochester C.	39,890	3,759	10.7
Sandwich B.	3,491	2,137	1.7
Sevenoaks U.	14,550	3,716	4.0
Sheerness U.	14,320	943	15.2
Sittingbourne and Milton U. ...	21,560	4,935	4.4
Southborough U.	8,620	1,758	5.0
Swanscombe U.	7,901	2,142	3.7
Tenterden B.	4,007	8,946	0.5
Tonbridge U.	19,240	4,599	4.2
Tunbridge Wells B.	37,870	6,034	6.3
Whitstable U.	16,610	7,658	2.2
TOTALS—Urban	1,136,020	190,850	5.96
RURAL—			
Ashford, East	9,078	51,398	0.18
Ashford, West	8,920	39,455	0.23
Bridge-Blean	18,050	55,868	0.33
Cranbrook	13,460	41,315	0.33
Dartford	35,640	34,103	1.05
Dover	9,145	26,098	0.36
Eastry	19,850	54,276	0.37
Elham	8,558	36,676	0.24
Hollingbourn	15,670	56,796	0.28
Maidstone	18,060	34,709	0.53
Malling	32,960	45,655	0.73
Romney Marsh	3,740	31,035	0.13
Sevenoaks	31,410	62,959	0.50
Sheppey	8,504	20,319	0.42
Strood	19,040	48,811	0.40
Swale	17,950	62,015	0.29
Tenterden	6,685	38,002	0.18
Tonbridge	20,470	41,687	0.50
TOTALS—Rural	297,190	781,177	0.39
TOTALS—County	1,433,210	972,027	1.48

TABLE 4.—Showing Deaths, Births and Infantile Mortality in the different Urban Districts of the County of Kent in the year 1947.

DISTRICT.	DEATHS.		BIRTHS.					INFANTILE MORTALITY.			
	Number of deaths at all ages.	Net death rate per 1,000 of the population.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	TOTAL.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population.	Still-births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	TOTAL.	Deaths of Infants under one year of age per 1,000 births.
Ashford U. ...	290	12.3	442	40	482	20.4	11	9	1	10	21
Beckenham B. ...	736	10.0	1,278	36	1,314	17.9	39	33	4	37	29
Bexley B. ...	804	9.2	1,584	57	1,641	18.8	36	46	1	47	29
Broadstairs and St. Peter's U. ...	178	13.2	228	18	246	18.3	4	4	1	5	21
Bromley B. ...	731	11.7	1,252	56	1,308	20.9	34	24	1	25	20
Chatham B. ...	562	13.9	985	52	1,037	25.6	19	36	4	40	39
Chislehurst and Sidcup U. ...	632	9.0	1,422	59	1,481	21.0	35	43	1	44	30
Crayford U. ...	271	10.2	563	20	583	22.0	17	21	—	21	37
Dartford B. ...	392	10.4	783	33	816	21.5	15	24	4	28	35
Deal B. ...	284	13.2	468	41	509	23.6	12	14	—	14	28
Dover B. ...	389	12.3	804	49	853	26.9	28	36	4	40	47
Erith B. ...	493	11.2	964	42	1,006	22.7	27	31	3	34	34
Faversham B. ...	171	14.1	237	17	254	20.9	6	6	1	7	28
Folkestone B. ...	574	14.4	866	86	952	23.8	30	24	5	29	31
Gillingham B. ...	799	12.9	1,371	75	1,446	23.3	39	61	4	65	45
Gravesend B. ...	438	10.6	991	38	1,029	24.8	34	48	1	49	48
Herne Bay U. ...	285	15.9	285	21	306	17.1	8	6	—	6	20
Hythe B. ...	115	13.6	156	6	162	19.1	4	5	—	5	31
Lydd B. ...	23	10.9	49	3	52	24.6	—	1	—	1	20
Maidstone B. ...	702	14.2	1,081	55	1,136	22.9	24	40	6	46	41
Margate B. ...	557	14.1	701	57	758	19.1	18	23	—	23	31
New Romney B. ...	21	11.0	43	—	43	22.4	1	3	—	3	70
Northfleet U. ...	224	12.3	409	18	427	23.5	4	26	2	28	66
Orpington U. ...	505	8.7	1,054	53	1,107	19.1	26	32	1	33	30
Penge U. ...	314	12.9	641	34	675	27.7	11	21	1	22	33
Queenborough B. ...	33	11.3	71	1	72	24.7	—	4	—	4	56
Ramsgate B. ...	467	13.9	770	59	829	24.7	18	26	2	28	34
Rochester C. ...	465	11.7	876	48	924	23.2	23	53	3	56	61
Sandwich B. ...	41	11.8	90	5	95	27.3	2	2	1	3	32
Sevenoaks U. ...	162	11.2	288	12	300	20.7	5	1	1	2	7
Sheerness U. ...	198	13.9	335	22	357	25.0	8	9	1	10	29
Sittingbourne and Milton U. ...	248	11.6	509	23	532	24.7	15	16	1	17	32
Southborough U....	117	13.6	149	6	155	18.0	2	1	—	1	65
Swanscombe U. ...	64	8.2	193	7	200	25.4	4	2	—	2	10
Tenterden B. ...	66	16.5	65	2	67	16.8	3	2	—	2	30
Tonbridge U. ...	236	12.3	352	20	372	19.4	5	10	1	11	30
Tunbridge Wells B. ...	660	17.5	641	54	695	18.4	20	23	3	26	38
Whitstable U. ...	306	18.5	317	13	330	19.9	7	9	1	10	31
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS ...	13,553	12.0	23,313	1,238	24,551	21.7	594	775	59	834	34

TABLE 5.—Showing Deaths, Births and Infantile Mortality in the different Rural Districts of the County of Kent in the year 1947.

DISTRICT.	DEATHS.		BIRTHS.					INFANTILE MORTALITY.			
	Number of deaths at all ages.	Net death rate per 1,000 of the population.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	TOTAL.	Birth-rate per 1,000 of the population.	Still-births.	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	TOTAL.	Deaths of Infants under one year of age. per 1,000 births.
Ashford, East	152	16.8	183	8	191	21.1	4	7	—	7	37
Ashford, West	135	15.2	188	5	193	21.7	6	10	—	10	52
Bridge-Blean	216	12.0	359	12	371	20.6	3	13	1	14	38
Cranbrook	186	13.9	263	11	274	20.4	5	8	1	9	33
Dartford	391	11.0	725	27	752	21.1	16	24	2	26	35
Dover	112	12.3	217	17	234	25.6	8	9	—	9	39
Eastry	236	11.9	399	19	418	21.1	9	17	2	19	46
Elham	123	14.4	149	8	157	18.4	5	3	—	3	20
Hollingbourn	203	13.0	283	14	297	19.0	5	12	1	13	44
Maidstone	206	11.5	346	19	365	20.3	9	15	—	15	42
Malling	409	12.5	709	39	748	22.7	19	26	2	28	38
Romney Marsh	47	12.6	58	3	61	16.4	—	2	—	2	33
Sevenoaks... ..	356	11.4	580	33	613	19.6	11	15	1	16	27
Sheppey	112	13.2	209	15	224	26.4	3	10	—	10	45
Strood	231	12.2	456	26	482	25.4	13	23	2	25	52
Swale	229	12.8	415	24	439	24.5	8	19	2	21	48
Tenterden	87	13.1	118	7	125	18.7	2	2	—	2	16
Tonbridge	253	12.4	405	28	433	21.2	10	11	1	12	28
TOTALS IN RURAL DISTRICTS	3,684	12.4	6,062	315	6,377	21.5	136	226	15	241	38
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS	13,553	12.0	23,313	1,238	24,551	21.7	594	775	59	834	34
TOTALS IN COUNTY	17,237	12.1	29,375	1,553	30,928	21.6	730	1001	74	1075	35

TABLE 6.—Showing the Number of Cases of Infectious Disease among the Civil Population, notified in each of the URBAN DISTRICTS in the County of Kent, and the number of such Cases which were treated in Hospital, during the year 1947.

DISTRICT.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polioencephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Pneumonia.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Cases removed to Hospital.			
																			Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
Ashford U. ...	—	5	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	3	—	—	16	146	223	—	—	10	—
Beckenham B. ...	2	4	54	1	21	4	33	—	—	—	—	69	9	—	1	34	87	253	—	2	32	1
Bexley B. ...	7	21	123	1	17	7	13	3	—	7	—	98	14	—	2	37	141	966	—	7	44	1
Broadstairs and St. Peter's U. ...	9	3	9	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	16	1	—	—	6	60	165	—	9	9	—
Bromley B. ...	1	5	135	—	31	1	30	2	—	—	—	95	11	3	4	54	190	533	—	—	91	—
Chatham B. ...	7	11	22	1	7	1	2	—	—	—	—	59	21	—	1	20	179	189	—	7	6	1
Chislehurst & Sidcup U. ...	2	22	199	1	6	1	31	—	2	—	—	81	3	1	6	49	293	630	—	2	113	1
Crayford U. ...	—	—	41	—	5	1	4	—	—	—	—	39	7	—	—	15	82	204	—	—	11	—
Dartford B. ...	1	10	69	1	6	1	2	2	—	1	—	51	6	—	38	40	27	137	—	1	25	1
Deal B. ...	1	2	10	—	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	21	2	2	—	1	58	224	—	1	4	—
Dover B. ...	3	12	14	—	1	—	5	—	1	—	—	37	9	—	—	46	63	124	—	3	6	—
Erith B. ...	2	15	80	1	—	1	6	1	—	1	—	58	8	—	—	18	79	293	—	2	42	1
Faversham B. ...	—	—	6	1	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	9	5	—	9	7	92	11	—	—	5	—
Folkestone B. ...	2	10	42	—	2	6	4	—	1	—	—	45	8	—	—	45	66	207	—	2	34	—
Gillingham B. ...	—	11	48	—	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	106	20	2	—	42	206	310	—	—	13	—
Gravesend B. ...	6	7	23	1	1	1	6	—	2	—	—	75	8	—	2	5	42	291	—	6	8	1
Herne Bay U. ...	1	2	11	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	13	7	—	—	6	21	259	—	1	9	—
Hythe B. ...	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	3	25	172	—	—	1	—
Lydd B. ...	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	7	28	106	—	—	—	—
Maidstone B. ...	13	—	60	1	6	2	6	3	—	1	—	44	6	—	48	11	135	172	—	13	57	1
Margate B. ...	2	—	32	—	1	1	3	1	—	—	—	60	13	—	—	4	41	207	—	2	22	—
New Romney B. ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	—
Northfleet U. ...	2	2	18	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	—	—	8	46	170	—	2	10	3
Orpington U. ...	1	10	64	—	29	4	31	—	—	—	—	66	9	—	—	43	237	294	—	1	30	—
Penge U. ...	6	6	20	—	1	1	4	—	1	—	—	31	8	—	—	8	72	151	—	6	14	—
Queenborough B. ...	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	10	55	—	—	5	—
Ramsgate B. ...	7	5	10	—	8	1	6	—	1	—	—	48	16	—	—	23	83	181	—	7	9	—
Rochester C. ...	7	15	51	—	—	2	6	1	—	2	—	34	14	—	—	90	244	333	—	7	26	—
Sandwich B. ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	18	85	—	—	1	—
Sevenoaks U. ...	—	1	6	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	14	1	—	—	2	3	39	—	—	4	—
Sheerness U. ...	10	6	8	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	—	18	2	1	2	16	79	239	—	10	5	—
Sittingbourne & Milton U. ...	1	—	24	—	2	3	4	—	—	—	—	16	3	—	4	1	33	75	—	1	22	—
Southborough U. ...	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	—	—	1	7	49	—	1	2	—
Swanscombe U. ...	—	—	23	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	1	—	130	—	—	14	—
Tenterden B. ...	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	5	—
Tonbridge U. ...	—	3	33	—	1	—	7	—	—	—	—	21	4	—	2	18	26	67	—	—	27	—
Tunbridge Wells B. ...	4	16	24	—	6	1	6	—	1	—	—	52	4	—	2	21	81	429	—	4	17	—
Whitstable U. ...	—	5	6	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	9	9	1	1	22	88	217	—	—	2	—
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS	98	217	1292	12	166	44	236	13	1	23	1373	237	10	122	728	3097	8207	—	97	735	11	

TABLE 7.—Showing the Number of Cases of Infectious Disease among the Civil Population, notified in each of the RURAL DISTRICTS in the County of Kent, and the number of such Cases which were treated in Hospital, during the year 1947.

DISTRICT.	Small-pox.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Acute Poliomyelitis.	Acute Polioencephalitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Respiratory Tuberculosis.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Malaria.	Dysentery.	Pneumonia.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Cases removed to Hospital.			
																			Small-pox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.
Ashford, East ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	2	—	—	1	31	97	—	—	—	—
Ashford, West ...	—	2	1	12	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	2	52	29	—	2	10	—
Bridge-Blean ...	—	3	4	27	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	19	2	—	—	17	61	235	—	3	24	—
Cranbrook ...	—	1	5	25	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	16	5	—	1	15	56	154	—	1	21	—
Dartford ...	—	1	7	30	—	4	2	2	—	—	3	45	7	—	7	34	30	279	—	—	6	—
Dover ...	—	1	2	10	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	4	11	72	—	1	10	—
Eastry ...	—	5	2	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	3	—	—	22	39	113	—	5	4	—
Elham ...	—	—	—	9	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	10	2	—	—	—	22	65	—	—	6	—
Hollingbourn ...	—	—	—	9	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	6	3	—	—	3	21	111	—	—	9	—
Maidstone ...	—	1	6	25	—	1	1	3	—	—	—	16	5	—	1	10	69	138	—	—	23	—
Malling ...	—	2	2	11	—	2	1	6	—	—	—	39	14	—	—	12	52	184	—	—	4	—
Romney Marsh ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	8	75	—	—	—	—
Sevenoaks ...	—	—	16	24	—	1	1	12	—	—	—	48	15	—	2	31	68	181	—	—	16	—
Sheppey ...	—	1	2	7	—	1	—	1	—	4	—	7	2	—	—	22	80	192	—	1	4	—
Strood ...	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	12	6	—	—	8	13	175	—	—	4	—
Swale ...	—	1	3	26	—	3	1	2	—	4	—	9	2	—	2	15	48	150	—	1	22	—
Tenterden ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	1	9	10	—	—	2	—
Tonbridge ...	—	1	5	30	—	21	1	13	1	—	—	15	4	—	3	22	142	271	—	1	27	—
TOTALS IN RURAL DISTRICTS ...	—	19	57	272	—	41	9	56	1	—	14	296	77	—	16	219	812	2531	—	15	192	—
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS ...	—	98	217	1292	12	166	44	236	13	1	23	1373	237	10	122	728	3097	8207	—	97	735	11
TOTALS IN COUNTY ...	—	117	274	1564	12	207	53	292	14	1	37	1669	314	10	138	947	3909	10738	—	112	927	11
DEATHS, 1947—																						
Urban ...	—	9	?	1	—	6	11	?	?	?	?	531	92	?	?	544	20	15	—	—	—	—
Rural ...	—	2	?	1	—	2	3	?	?	?	?	108	20	?	?	146	6	2	—	—	—	—
County ...	—	11	?	2	—	8	14	?	?	?	?	639	112	?	?	690	26	17	—	—	—	—

TABLE 8.—Showing causes of deaths in the URBAN DISTRICTS of Kent during the year 1947.

DISTRICT	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Syphilitic Diseases.	Influenza.	Measles.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.	Encephalitis.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M & Uterus (F).	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.	Cancer of Breast.	Cancer of all other sites.	Diabetes	Intercranial Vascular Lesions.	Heart Disease.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.	Diarrhoea, under two years of age.	Appendicitis.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Nephritis.	Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis.	Other Maternal Causes.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infant Disease.	Suicide.	Road Traffic Accidents.	Other Violent Causes.	All Other Causes.	All Causes.				
Ashford U. ...	—	—	—	2	—	12	3	1	—	1	—	—	5	9	3	23	2	42	92	9	16	10	3	3	3	—	—	10	10	—	—	1	1	5	—	4	6	17	290		
Beckenham B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	19	3	1	2	—	—	—	7	25	11	92	7	84	220	27	32	29	14	14	9	4	2	—	14	18	—	—	1	11	15	4	5	9	68	736	
Bexley B. ...	—	—	1	—	—	48	7	6	3	2	3	1	12	18	15	92	5	94	187	36	53	39	7	7	15	8	3	—	12	15	1	1	13	15	9	7	16	9	57	804	
Broadstairs and St. Peter's U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	2	8	21	—	30	59	3	4	5	2	2	4	1	—	—	3	8	—	—	1	3	5	—	—	1	8	178	
Bromley B. ...	—	—	—	1	—	26	2	6	8	—	—	—	15	12	11	85	4	100	221	30	23	28	11	11	6	6	—	—	16	21	—	—	1	5	13	4	5	15	60	731	
Chatham B. ...	—	—	2	—	—	32	3	4	9	—	—	—	13	7	9	60	1	41	172	32	31	23	10	10	8	7	3	—	10	10	—	—	1	12	11	4	12	31	562		
Chislehurst and Sidcup U. ...	—	—	—	2	—	38	6	5	2	1	3	—	4	16	11	70	5	74	177	18	34	26	8	8	1	1	1	1	19	16	—	—	1	5	25	6	4	9	35	632	
Crayford U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	16	3	—	3	—	1	—	12	10	2	24	—	25	84	5	14	8	2	2	2	6	2	2	5	6	—	—	1	9	2	1	6	21	271		
Dartford B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	14	4	3	3	—	—	—	6	18	5	36	3	35	128	9	18	16	4	4	1	1	1	3	6	8	—	—	4	11	8	2	13	24	382		
Deal B. ...	—	—	1	—	—	8	2	2	7	—	1	—	6	8	4	37	2	27	71	12	10	12	5	5	4	4	1	1	12	11	—	—	5	4	1	1	2	9	25	284	
Dover B. ...	—	—	—	2	—	25	3	5	1	1	3	—	7	6	6	34	3	54	105	15	26	17	7	7	4	4	—	7	7	5	—	—	—	16	1	1	9	32	389		
Erith B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	23	5	—	6	—	1	—	2	3	8	20	2	24	49	4	9	4	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	12	2	2	8	28	493		
Faversham B. ...	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	8	14	11	51	4	77	173	17	34	21	6	6	3	—	—	—	7	12	—	—	3	6	11	4	15	46	574		
Folkestone B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	15	6	4	3	1	—	—	19	16	11	74	4	71	260	20	56	37	10	9	9	11	3	—	3	19	—	—	1	14	22	6	16	47	799		
Gillingham B. ...	—	—	—	4	—	36	8	4	2	2	—	—	42	113	12	46	—	42	113	12	32	21	8	7	7	7	—	1	8	13	—	—	1	6	19	4	12	21	438		
Gravesend B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	24	2	5	2	—	2	—	7	11	6	29	—	49	89	6	11	7	4	4	3	3	—	1	6	11	—	—	2	5	1	—	6	20	285		
Herne Bay U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	4	1	—	1	—	3	8	5	13	1	2	9	35	7	4	1	1	2	—	—	2	5	—	—	1	2	1	—	1	5	12	115		
Hythe B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	2	—	1	2	2	4	4	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	2	1	—	—	2	1	23	1
Lydd B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	30	6	—	—	—	7	—	13	21	11	55	3	92	175	36	44	34	7	5	5	8	—	2	11	18	—	—	11	9	3	9	12	78	702		
Maidstone B. ...	—	—	—	1	—	13	1	4	1	—	—	—	6	9	9	68	6	78	183	25	23	9	1	1	5	1	—	—	11	8	—	—	3	8	2	1	50	557			
Margate B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9	8	28	1	8	2	2	3	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	13	3	1	8	17	224		
New Romney B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	1	—	—	4	10	2	14	—	17	53	8	28	8	2	2	2	3	—	—	10	5	—	—	—	6	4	2	8	38	505		
Northfleet U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	12	3	2	—	1	—	—	5	15	15	55	1	55	162	20	25	16	5	5	12	3	—	1	2	6	—	—	3	16	4	2	8	314			
Orpington U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	1	2	1	—	—	—	5	8	3	22	—	37	99	12	21	15	1	5	6	3	—	—	3	6	—	—	—	3	8	1	2	9	28	314	
Penge U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	12	—	2	1	3	3	6	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	1	10	—	—	1	33	33	
Queenborough B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	17	4	—	—	1	2	2	9	11	9	36	4	56	142	10	32	14	5	5	6	—	—	—	10	18	—	—	8	11	4	4	13	7	37	467	
Ramsgate B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	—	—	1	2	—	3	16	10	34	3	42	128	10	24	24	1	1	4	7	—	—	1	16	—	—	11	21	4	4	56	465			
Rochester C. ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	2	1	3	5	1	2	11	8	1	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	5	41	162
Sandwich B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	2	3	15	—	35	43	6	8	4	4	4	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	3	3	1	18	162	
Sevenoaks U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	18	—	25	65	6	14	7	3	3	3	—	—	—	3	9	—	—	6	1	3	1	5	9	198		
Sheerness U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	2	—	—	—	5	3	1	24	—	46	81	3	8	12	3	3	1	1	—	2	3	5	—	—	4	5	4	9	5	248			
Sittingbourne and Milton U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	1	1	9	1	15	42	9	4	3	—	—	5	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	7	117		
Southborough U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	4	9	18	2	9	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	3	64	66
Swanscombe U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	21	5	2	5	1	1	2	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	5	7	66	
Tenterden B. ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	51	13	10	7	3	3	2	2	—	—	3	9	—	—	6	4	2	2	4	16	236		
Tonbridge U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	9	3	—	—	1	—	—	4	4	4	30	—	36	51	13	10	7	3	3	2	2	—	—	2	19	—	—	8	8	8	5	9	52	660		
Tunbridge Wells B. ...	—	—	—	1	—	12	5	4	7	—	1	1	4	11	15	63	4	110	185	33	20	29	17	7	6	7	—	—	9	16	—	—	1	5	1	1	5	21	306		
Whitstable U. ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	5	2	2	34	1	44	102	19	13	8	3	3	4	1	—	—	2	9	—	—	1	5	1	1	5	21	306		
TOTAL —URBAN.	—	11	1	20	9	531	92	75	63	15	34	4	209	331	227	1356	72	1644	3975	480	730	544	156	149	103	38	282	366	6	21	197	304	117	92	285	1014	13553				

TABLE 9.—Showing causes of deaths in the RURAL DISTRICTS of Kent during the year 1947.

DISTRICT.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Syphilitic Diseases.	Influenza.	Measles.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis.	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) & Uterus (F).	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.	Cancer of Breast.	Cancer of all other sites.	Diabetes	Intercranial Vascular Lesions.	Heart Disease.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.	Diarrhoea, under two years of age.	Appendicitis.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Nephritis.	Puerperal and Post-Abortive Sepsis.	Other Maternal Causes.	Premature Birth.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infant Disease.	Suicide.	Road Traffic Accidents.	Other Violent Causes.	All Other Causes.	All Causes.		
Ashford, East	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	3	16	—	17	52	4	4	8	5	1	1	1	—	—	5	7	—	—	—	1	2	2	2	13	15
Ashford, West	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	9	—	14	48	7	7	7	6	4	1	—	—	—	6	10	—	—	—	2	1	1	9	11	13
Bridge-Blean ...	—	—	—	1	—	6	4	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	3	25	—	20	51	9	9	2	6	2	2	—	—	—	6	18	—	—	—	3	3	3	9	20	21
Cranbrook ...	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	1	2	21	—	26	62	7	7	2	6	2	2	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	4	4	4	3	18	18
Dartford ...	—	—	—	1	—	11	—	2	—	—	1	—	10	10	7	33	—	47	113	15	30	17	2	1	2	—	—	1	9	13	1	—	4	10	8	7	25	39	
Dover ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	14	1	18	33	4	5	2	2	2	1	—	—	1	6	—	2	1	6	5	—	7	3	11	
Eastry ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	5	19	—	16	77	6	5	3	3	3	2	—	—	—	7	8	—	1	7	9	—	4	8	18	
Elham ...	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	4	3	4	13	1	32	45	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	2	2	5	1	1	1	4	4	2	2	6	12	
Hollingbourn ...	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	15	6	5	15	—	27	64	11	17	14	6	3	2	—	—	1	2	7	16	—	—	3	3	3	18	20	
Maidstone ...	—	—	—	1	—	8	2	—	3	—	—	—	38	7	6	38	6	62	111	17	14	24	3	3	3	—	—	2	7	2	1	1	6	6	9	4	30	40	
Malling ...	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—	1	—	1	—	2	—	3	2	—	6	13	13	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	4	5	4
Romney Marsh ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	3	—	—	—	8	5	8	34	1	39	114	14	13	16	4	4	4	—	—	1	10	9	—	5	—	5	2	8	31	35	
Sevenoaks ...	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	—	12	2	1	12	—	11	35	3	5	2	2	2	1	—	—	2	3	1	—	—	3	5	—	3	11	11	
Sheppey ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	1	—	1	—	—	—	6	4	7	18	3	42	62	3	8	12	3	3	2	—	—	—	4	4	—	1	9	7	—	3	18	23	
Strood ...	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	4	—	—	—	23	8	3	23	—	23	79	—	3	16	3	2	2	—	—	—	5	5	—	1	4	8	1	5	10	22	
Swale ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	8	1	14	36	3	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	4	5	10	22	
Tenterden ...	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	28	2	38	74	6	14	13	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	12	—	1	3	2	1	2	7	8	
Tonbridge ...	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	5	28	2	38	74	6	14	13	4	2	2	—	—	—	2	12	—	—	3	4	4	8	14	25	
TOTALS IN RURAL DISTRICTS ...	—	3	1	6	2	108	20	15	20	2	6	1	62	73	71	345	25	470	1110	106	171	146	39	31	25	11	74	124	2	11	69	87	37	49	72	290	368		
TOTALS IN URBAN DISTRICTS ...	—	11	1	20	9	531	92	75	63	15	34	4	209	331	227	1356	72	1644	3975	480	730	544	156	149	103	38	282	366	6	21	197	304	117	92	285	1014	1355		
TOTALS IN COUNTY ...	—	14	2	26	11	639	112	90	83	17	40	5	271	404	298	1701	97	2114	5085	586	901	690	195	180	128	49	356	490	8	32	263	391	154	141	357	1304	1723		

TABLE 10.—SHOWING CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT AGE PERIODS IN THE COUNTY OF KENT DURING THE YEAR 1947.

Age.	Sex.	All Causes.	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers.	Cerebro-spinal Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	Syphilitic Diseases.	Influenza.	Measles.	Acute Poliomyelitis and Encephalitis	Acute Infectious Encephalitis	Cancer of Buccal Cavity and Oesophagus (M) & Uterus (F)	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum.	Cancer of Breast	Cancer—all other sites	Diabetes.	Intercranial Vascular Lesions	Heart Disease.	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia	Other Respiratory Diseases.	Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum	Diarrhoea, under two years of age	Appendicitis.	Other Digestive Diseases.	Nephritis	Abortive and Post-Abortive Sepsis	Other Maternal Causes	Premature Birth	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infant Disease.	Suicide.	Road Traffic Accidents	Other Violent Causes	All Other Causes		
AGGREGATE URBAN DISTRICTS.	Under 1 year ...	M. 479	—	4	—	7	1	—	5	3	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	73	1	—	—	63	—	9	1	—	—	93	175	—	—	12	17
	F. 355	—	2	—	—	5	—	2	3	—	1	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	64	—	—	—	36	—	3	—	—	—	104	100	—	—	14	14	
	M. 64	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	10	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	2	8	—	—	—	2	1	5	1	—	—	—	5	—	2	7		
	F. 60	—	—	—	—	8	—	2	7	—	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3	8	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	3	—	1	6		
	M. 70	—	—	1	—	—	2	2	6	—	—	2	7	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	4	4	2	—	—	—	5	9			
	F. 46	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	5	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	5	7			
	M. 505	—	—	—	—	—	—	141	14	4	3	—	11	—	1	10	—	55	1	—	3	47	2	10	16	5	15	—	6	10	18	—	—	—	6	18	28	45	36	
AGGREGATE RURAL DISTRICTS.	15 years and under 45 years	F. 534	—	1	—	—	2	148	20	3	1	—	8	—	12	4	21	40	2	—	9	52	4	8	14	8	—	—	—	4	18	19	6	21	—	7	16	6	11	67
	45 years and under 65 years	M. 1685	—	—	—	—	1	162	7	32	13	—	—	—	25	59	9	124	393	54	128	49	38	53	38	53	—	—	—	6	36	51	—	—	—	1	29	18	36	83
	F. 1252	—	2	—	—	—	—	34	12	6	6	—	1	—	44	34	107	195	10	155	271	30	36	37	18	10	—	—	5	36	42	—	—	—	2	17	7	13	122	
	M. 3951	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	1	18	11	—	—	—	66	122	1	443	20	526	1469	177	284	121	37	49	—	—	—	5	65	127	—	—	—	22	14	37	311	
	F. 4652	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	2	9	24	—	—	2	61	102	98	324	30	826	1737	213	244	148	48	20	—	—	4	93	104	—	—	—	—	15	6	88	333	
AGGREGATE URBAN DISTRICTS.	All ages—Urban ...	M. 6754	—	6	—	7	7	320	43	57	30	8	23	—	92	191	1	791	30	654	1911	233	434	272	82	117	65	22	129	200	—	—	—	93	191	69	67	146	463	
	F. 6799	—	5	1	13	2	2	211	49	18	33	7	11	4	117	140	226	565	42	990	2064	247	296	272	74	32	38	16	153	166	6	21	104	113	48	25	139	551		
	Under 1 year ...	M. 131	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	31	2	2	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	30	38	—	—	1	4	
	F. 110	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	2	—	—	11	—	2	—	—	—	39	36	—	—	4	1	
	M. 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	5		
	F. 17	—	1	1	2	—	—	1	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3		
	M. 13	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	4		
AGGREGATE RURAL DISTRICTS.	15 years and under 45 years	F. 17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	
	M. 143	—	—	—	—	—	—	37	4	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	3	3	2	14	—	3	4	1	3	—	3	1	4	—	—	—	—	3	8	17	9	14
	F. 127	—	—	—	—	1	—	24	3	—	1	—	1	—	9	1	7	4	—	6	12	—	1	4	4	—	—	—	2	3	4	2	11	—	2	6	5	3	13	
	M. 421	—	1	—	—	—	—	27	1	5	5	—	—	—	8	14	1	74	2	32	111	8	22	13	9	11	—	—	2	9	13	—	—	—	2	9	7	10	25	
	F. 295	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	1	1	2	—	—	1	14	6	28	41	4	35	55	7	5	10	6	3	—	1	1	11	20	—	—	—	1	3	1	4	25	
AGGREGATE RURAL DISTRICTS.	65 years and over ...	M. 1200	—	—	—	—	—	7	2	5	7	—	—	—	17	32	1	118	5	167	431	50	82	33	6	9	—	—	2	28	56	—	—	—	—	2	7	6	16	111
	F. 1191	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	2	3	—	—	—	14	19	34	97	8	228	486	41	53	34	9	4	—	2	2	17	27	—	—	—	4	2	19	83		
AGGREGATE RURAL DISTRICTS.	All Ages—Rural ...	M. 1927	—	2	—	4	1	71	9	12	14	—	4	—	25	47	2	201	10	201	566	58	112	82	18	24	14	7	39	73	—	—	—	30	47	24	37	41	162	
	F. 1757	—	1	1	2	1	1	37	11	3	6	2	2	1	37	26	69	144	15	269	554	48	59	64	21	7	11	4	35	51	2	11	39	40	13	12	31	128		

